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General Summary of News.

In entering upon a Fourth Volume of our labours, we look back with pleasure on the success that has attended them; and we rejoice that the free and unshackled expression of public opinion, and the firm adherence to the cause of public right, have met that reward in the approbation of British bosoms, which it must be the pride of every Englishman to see bestowed on those doctrines and principles to which his country owes her pre-eminence over every other nation on the face of the globe.

We have indeed been accused, (and we feel no reproach in adding justly,) of giving too free utterance to sentiments which it has not been the custom to disseminate through the medium of the Indian Press. We may have over-stepped the limits of judicious restrictions, we may have offended public dignity, and wounded private feeling. But as it is undeniably true that all men do not feel with equal warmth, so is it indisputable that the pen of one writer, hitherto unrestrained by any consideration but that of truth, may express such feelings as direct it, with less of ambiguity and wary caution, than the pens of others more trained and disciplined to the task.

Who is there, however, among our accusers will dare deny the omnipotence of public opinion, when frankly and unequivocally expressed? and who is there that does not regard the public Journals of the day as the fit and proper organs of its expression?

As society can neither be formed originally, nor afterwards kept together, except by the use of words, every abuse of this distinctive human faculty, must tend necessarily to the corruption of all social ties. Consequently all who are entrusted with the power of committing words to writing, are traitors to their duty whenever they neglect by their public labours to excite the generous passions, to demonstrate useful truths, to add charms to virtue, and to direct the public opinion to the promotion of national prosperity.

Men of letters, says an elegant Italian writer, are independent mediators between the Government,—which applies to force alone and has a natural tendency to despotism,—and the People, who have no less natural inclination towards licentiousness and slavery.

The proof of these principles is in the history of all nations; and the more we exult in the utility of Literature, the more we should declaim against the vanity and the baseness both of those who sell their abilities to tyrants, and of those who employ them in administering to the odious passions and the capricious follies of the multitude.

The free and philosophic spirit of our nation, exclaims a Briton, has been the theme of admiration to the world. This is the proud distinction of Englishmen, and the luminous source

of all their glory. Shall we then forget the manly and dignified sentiments of our ancestors, to prate in the language of the mother or the nurse about our good old prejudices? This is not the way to defend the cause of Truth. It was not thus that our fathers maintained it, in the brilliant periods of our history. Prejudice may be trusted to guard the outworks for a short space of time, while Reason slumbers in the citadel; but if the latter sink into a lethargy, the former will quickly erect a standard for herself.

The sentiment expressed by the author of the *Academical Questions*, is one which should be ever present to Englishmen, and deserves to be written in letters of gold. We adopt it as our motto, and shall be proud to serve under a banner inscribed with so noble a sentiment, and unfolding so unanswerable a truth.

"Philosophy, Wisdom, and Liberty, support each other.—He who will not reason, is a bigot;—he who cannot, is a fool;—and he who dares not, is a slave."

There are not wanting, indeed, those who affect to despise periodical Journals which appear rapidly, while they prize those highly, the publication of which is slower and at more distant intervals; notwithstanding it frequently happens that the contents of the latter are chiefly made up from the detached pieces of information which have appeared from time to time in the former. Some of the greatest ornaments of Literature, however, from Steele and Addison, down to Johnson and Burke, were occupied in thus directing the taste, and the opinions of the public, and the great Leviathan of English learning, as he has been called, very highly eulogizes this effectual and agreeable way of disseminating important and useful truths.

In India, we have no hesitation in saying that the different Journals published in the country, are, for more than half the British population who are immured in the interior of the country and to whom new books are almost inaccessible, the only medium through which they can keep up the knowledge either of political events, literary productions, or scientific discoveries; and those who do not read them, must necessarily remain ignorant of a thousand truths interesting to philosophy and humanity, as marking the rapid strides with which the present age is advancing towards perfection in both.

England, as we have said before, owes her superiority to other nations, chiefly to the freedom of her press, and the wide diffusion of information among her people; and never was the profound maxim that "Knowledge is Strength" more fully verified than in the enviable distinction which she enjoys. In India, every heart that boasts of being animated by British feelings must not only rejoice in this distinction, but feel a veneration for its cause; and inclination as well as duty must, we should conceive, prompt them to the encouragement in her distant possessions of that which has first given and afterwards maintained them to the mother country: namely, the promulga-

tion of liberal principles, the pursuit of useful knowledge, and the advocacy of political, moral, and scientific truth.

A Monthly Journal, published in January last, which reached us by the Waterloo, contains some interesting details on the subject of the public Press in England, which from their novelty and utility we are tempted to transcribe.

The Newspaper-press has become a more powerful engine by which to promulgate opinions and govern intellect than ever before existed; than could have been anticipated by any former age; or than can be conceived by foreigners who do not understand; or by natives who have not studied its economy. It is an engine which, however, is capable of performing much benefit, or of inflicting great evils on the world. It may be corrupted by a malignant administration, who, by poisoning the sources of knowledge, may rivet the chains of priestcraft, law-craft, and state-craft; or it may, in the hands of independent conductors, scatter the light of reason and philosophy, and lead rapidly to a golden age of the world. It is important, therefore, to look around us and consider its actual condition.

There are at this time printed in London eight daily morning papers, which are read, generally, through the metropolis, and afterwards through the country, of which four are devotedly in the interest or pay of ministers; three which, in taking no decided part, do not evince correct perceptions of the moral difference between truth and falsehood; and but one always independent—The Morning Chronicle.

There are six published every evening at the post-hour, and of course chiefly circulated through the country; of these, two are devoted to ministers; three are open to either side; and but one may be described as indexibly independent, we mean The Statesman.

There are seven published every other evening, five out of which are understood to be in the hands of ministers or placemen, and the others are indifferent or neutral.

There are seven published on particular days of the week, but they are servile or indiscriminating; at least, we never heard of their energies of independence.

Over and above all the preceding candidates for public attention, there are no less than twenty published every Sunday, and some of them have an edition on Monday, for post-office circulation. Of these, full half are in the interest or under the influence of ministers, or their agents; three or four take the side of truth or falsehood indifferently; while the Champion, now conducted with great ability by Mr. Thelwall; the Constitution, by Mr. Lovell; the Independent Whig, by Mr. White; the Examiner, by Messrs. Hunt; the British Gazette, by Mr. Wooler; and the News, by Mr. Phipps; advocate the cause of truth and liberty, with skill, perseverance, and energy.

In this enumeration of the London Newspapers, we do not include the weekly political essayists. Messrs. Cobbet, Wooler, Sherwin, and the author of the Gorgon, who form a body of light troops in the popular interest, sufficient to counteract the regularly trained but heavy phalanx of the ministry, in their majority of morning, evening, and thrice-a-week papers. But, vast and complex as is this machinery of metropolitan intelligence, there are also no less than 119 weekly Newspapers published in the counties of England and Wales; besides three which appear twice a-week.

There are in Scotland five published three times a-week; five twice a-week; and seventeen published once a-week.

There are in Ireland six published daily; eleven published thrice a-week; eighteen twice a-week; and nine once a-week. And seven published once a-week in Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

The series making a total of 423 separate publications of news, opinions, and various intelligence, within every week; and consisting of at least half-a-million of separate Newspapers.

Among the conductors of the Provincial, the Scottish, and Irish papers, there is to be found every variety of integrity and wisdom; and, though we anathematize all corrupt abuses of the press, yet we blame none for yielding to the insinuating claims of friendship, or the venial prejudices of education. The whole may, however, be classed generally into partisans of the present ministry, and of all their crimes and errors, consisting of about two-sevenths; of moderate supporters of any persons exercising the powers of government, equal to other three sevenths; and of steady friends of liberty, many of whom compromise their personal interests at her shrine, making the two other sevenths. It may be gratifying to know, that, during the Pitt administration, the proportions, were six-sevenths for the first two classes, and not more than a seventh for the last; and hence the mischievous delusions of that period.

The first of these classes, and many of the second, enjoy favours or promises from government, and the zealous patronage of its agents in all the various departments and ramifications of administration. Some in London are bribed by a monopoly of official intelligence, others by an official circulation, and a few by direct retainers from public offices and particular public interests. In the country the inducements are magisterial, legal, clerical; and official advertisements, amounting to more than half that appear; besides a considerable influence, personal and official, calculated to exalt the interests of the proprietor's family.

The latter class, the virtuous, and often the suffering minority, men who glory in carrying the cross of martyrdom in the cause of, endangered truth, enjoy, nevertheless, the sufferings of the people in their several neighbourhoods. They have, in consequence, in general, a larger circulation than their pliant rivals, who are more favoured by the profitable advertisements which flow from power and property. As honour is their chief reward, as far as regards the cause they support, though many of their papers are exceedingly profitable, we shall conclude this article by naming several of them in alphabetical order, as meriting, by their steady and undismayed services, the gratitude of the people of England.

The Bury Post	...	Barker (late Gedge)
The Bristol Gazette	...	Mills
The Bristol Mercury	...	Brown and Co.
The Brighton Herald	...	Fleet
The Birmingham Argus	...	Ragg
The Carlisle Journal	...	Jollie
The Chester Guardian	...	Gorton
The Coventry Herald	...	Merridew
The Exeter Alfred	...	Cullam
The Hull Rockingham	...	Perkins
The Kentish Chronicle	...	Cowan and Co.
The Leeds Mercury	...	Baines
The Leicester Chronicle	...	Thompson
The Litchfield Mercury	...	Amphlett
The Liverpool Mercury	...	Smith
The Manchester Gazette	...	Cowdroy
The Manchester Observer	...	Wardle
The Newcastle Chronicle	...	Hodgson
The Newcastle Tyne Mercury	...	Mitchell
The Norfolk Chronicle	...	Stevenson & Co.
The Nottingham Review	...	Sutton
The Oxford Herald	...	Munday
The Salopian Journal	...	Eddowes
The Sheffield Iris	...	Montgomery
The Stamford News	...	Drakard
The Taunton Courier	...	Marriott
The Worcester Herald	...	Holl
The York Herald	...	Hargrove & Co.

Besides these, which are eminently distinguished for their activity in supporting the free principles of the constitution, there are many which never sacrifice to power, and have great

merit as independent journals; among which we may name the Bath Herald, the Gloucester Journal, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Exeter Gazette, the Derby Mercury, the Windsor Express, the Colchester Gazette, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Hampshire Telegraph, the Hull Advertiser, the Manchester Chronicle, the Chester Chronicle, the Sussex Advertiser, and the Cambrian.

And among the Scottish papers, that called the Scotsman, the Montrose Review, the Glasgow Western Star, the Edinburgh Chronicle, the Edinburgh Reflector, and the Aberdeen Journal, merit special praise for their liberal spirit.

The Irish papers are more generally conducted in a spirit of independence than those of Great Britain. The ministers have their devoted journalists, but their servile doctrines are ably counteracted by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, by the Dublin Evening Post, the Belfast Register, and the Cork Advertiser.

We have thus presented our readers with a summary of the state of the Newspaper-press. It is a subject prolific in details, and susceptible of many reflections; but the article has already exceeded the limits proposed.

Army.—The following embarkations took place early in February; The 4th regiment, on Monday, Feb. 1, from Portsmouth, in the *British Army, Mariner, Earl Moira, and Thomas and Mary*, transports, under the orders of Lieutenant Pritchard, R. N.; the 54th, same day, from Gosport, in the *Barossa, Loyal Briton, Regulus, Queen, and Peace*, transports; the 5th, on Wednesday the 3d, from Portsmouth, in the *Importer, Bardon, Star, and Abeona*, under the orders of Lieut. Coates, R. N.; the 9th on the same day from Gosport, in the *Diadem, Lord Mulgrave, and Elizabeth*, under the orders of Lieut. C. Churce, R. N. The 4th and 5th sailed the following day, the former for the West Indies, and the latter for the Cape of Good Hope. The depot of the 4th will remain at Fort Cumberland; the 54th, at Gosport; and the 5th and 9th, at Winchester, till further orders. The 4th, 5th, and 9th are destined, in the first instance, for Barbadoes, where they will receive their final instructions from Lord Combermere.

On Saturday the 6th of February, a solemn mass and dirge were celebrated at the Portuguese Chapel, South-street, for the repose of the soul of the late Queen of Spain. The Chapel was all hung in black, the windows were covered over with the same garb of mourning, and the Chapel received its light only from the wax tapers on the altar, and those distributed through the galleries and choir. As is usual on these solemn occasions, a coffin was placed near the altar, which was covered with a rich velvet pall, and over it was laid a crown. The appearance of the Chapel was remarkable for its gloomy grandeur; and when the mysterious rites of the altar were aided by the deep tones of the organ, the effect was impressive in the highest degree. The *Requiem* and *Dies Ira* were admirably performed. The galleries and the body of the chapel were crowded from an early hour with Protestant and Catholic nobility, English and Foreign. Several Members of the House of Commons were present. In the Portuguese Ambassador's oratory, at the right of the altar, were the Duke of Wellington, as a Spanish Grandee, the Spanish Ambassador, the Portuguese, Bavarian, Roman, Austrian, and Prussian Ambassadors, and several other foreigners of distinction. This chamber was rendered quite brilliant by the number of stars, crosses, orders, and decorations, which sparkled there on every breast. The Archduke Maximilian also attended, and when the Priest had read the Gospel, the Missal was presented to the Prince to kiss, as is usual. When the office was over, the Archduke, the Duke of Wellington, and the Foreign Ambassadors, partook of a *rendu déjeuner* at the house of Count Polignac.

It is mentioned, as a singular coincidence, that the day of the year which Louis has chosen for his Coronation, is the same as that on which Buonaparte was crowned Emperor of the French.

Agreeably to Lord Ellenborough's Will, the very fine mansion in St. James's square has been sold. The Duke of Portland became the purchaser for twenty-two thousand pounds. This proves the increasing value of property in houses in London, as Lord Ellenborough gave only eighteen thousand pounds for the same.

The London Courier, the Paper of Ministers, and the organ of Government at home, has the following observations on the subject of the vote of thanks given to Sir Thomas Hislop at the East India House:—

"The late Debate at the India House deserves notice, as a proof of that sensibility to national honour, which, we trust, will always characterise Englishmen.—This feeling commands respect, even when the circumstances which call it forth originate, as it seems to us they have done on this occasion, in misapprehension. Sir Thomas Hislop, to whose high character every one seemed proud to bear testimony, and who was covered with the glory of the most splendid success, had thought it necessary to hold out a severe example of the punishment which awaits manifest treachery; and on this ground had ordered the native Governor of a fort in India to be executed. A hesitation was consequently felt to thank Sir Thomas for his services, without specially excepting the transaction at Talner, and leaving that to be hereafter decided on its own merits. It seems to us, however, that enough is already apparent to justify the severity which Sir Thomas Hislop thought himself called upon to exercise. The Killedar, or native Governor, contrary to the orders of his Sovereign, and in actual rebellion against his authority, determined to resist the occupation of the fort by the British troops. He was summoned to surrender. He was distinctly warned, that his resistance, if persisted in, would incur the penalties of rebellion. Nevertheless he persevered. At last, in the very moment of attack, he solicited terms; but none were granted to him except that of unconditional surrender. Meanwhile he had encouraged, or at least permitted, in his garrison, a resistance which cost all of them their lives. They massacred some of our officers by treachery, a treachery to which Sir Thomas seems to have thought, with great probability, that the Killedar himself was accessory; but whether he was so or not, certain it is that the blood of his own garrison and of the British Officers and men rested all on his head. His wilful perseverance in an opposition unauthorised by any law, unhappily led to this tremendous waste of human life. He with his eyes open took upon himself the whole responsibility, in spite of the solemn warning that he had received of the consequences. Doubtless it would have been infinitely more gratifying to have "conquered to save," but with the lamentable massacre, which this man had wantonly occasioned, before the eyes of our Indian army, it was scarcely possible for the General to avoid making some sacrifice to their feelings."

The report of Mr. Harlow, the Artist's death, which was before mentioned, turns out to be correct. He died on Thursday morning the 3d February, at his house in Dean-street, Soho. He had recently returned from Italy. He was in the bloom of life, and possessed a genius for the art of painting, which it is no extravagant panegyric to say had few equals, and still fewer living superiors. As a portrait painter, he was peculiarly correct, and gave the character, as well as the features, with fidelity and spirit. The admirable arrangement and powerful effect with which he represented the scene from *Henry VIII.* in which Mrs. Siddons is the heroine, and all the Kemble family are introduced, is a masterly proof of his taste, judgment, and skill, as an historical painter. He passionately loved his art, and was so rapid in improvement, that his most powerful competitors might have had reason to be alarmed at his progress.

His portraits of the venerable President of the Royal Academy, of Northcote, Fuseli, and other Members of that Institution, are also excellent specimens of the skill and fidelity of his pencil. He was not only judicious in design, but correct as well as vivid in colouring, and considering his youth and the rapidity of his progress, it may be fairly said, that his untimely death is a severe loss to the arts of this country. As a copyist also he was entitled to high praise. His copy of a picture of Rubens, some time since, might be taken for the original; and his copy of Raphael's famous picture of *The Transfiguration*, which he lately painted with astonishing rapidity, was highly admired at Rome, where the original might be compared with it. He had collected many valuable remains of antiquity in his travels, which we believe have not yet reached England; and his drawing-book of portraits of distinguished living characters must be deemed a very interesting and valuable work. His manners in private life, though peculiar, were agreeable.

A letter lately passed through the Hamburg Post Office bearing this address—"To H. M. Mahomet II. Emperor, residing at Constantinople."

One of the American Papers says, that "the United States Bank and the State Banks are like *acid* and *alkali*; for whenever they come in contact, a great fermentation takes place."

The *Gazette de France* states, that the present Grand Seigneur was born in 1782, and mounted the throne in 1806. This Prince displays superior genius, a strong mind, and great firmness. During two years he has succeeded in reducing the Janissaries to a strict obedience. All the Pashas and rebel agents have been compelled to submit, and the most obstinate have lost their lives. He has abolished hereditary places, and limited the power of the Grand Vizier; he superintends his Divan, and directs every thing himself. He maintains a great number of secret emissaries throughout the extent of his empire, and adopts his measures before his Vizier and Ministers can make their reports to him.

The Superintendent of public Works in Edinburgh has been suspended from his office, *sine die*, in consequence of some disputes subsequent to the execution of Johnston.

French Gold Coin.—Previous to the year 1785 the mark of gold consisting of eight ounces French weight, and equal to 3780 grains Troy, was coined into thirty Louis d'ors, being each 126 grains, and passing for 24 livres: the standard of fineness being the same as in England. The Louis d'or was then worth in England, at the Mint price of gold, 20s. 6d. In 1685, the mark of gold, of the same weight and fineness, was ordered to be coined into 32 Louis d'ors, being 48 to a French pound of gold, in place of 45, which was the former number, and each therefore only weighing 118½ grains. These continue to pass for 24 livres in France, but in England they are only worth, at the Mint price, 19s. 4d. Liv. s.
Before 1785, an English guinea was worth in France, 24 13
It then weighed nearly 129½ grains Troy, it still weighs
the same, but is now worth in France, ... 26 13

Making a difference of ... 1 13
Or nearly Seven per Cent.

So that the guinea is worth more in France than formerly, while it remains the same in England. On the contrary, the French Louis d'or is worth less in England, while in France its value has been raised.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Yesterday, his Majesty transacted business with their Excellencies the Keeper of the Seals and the Minister of the Interior.

The Chancellor, President, and the Members, composing the Committee of the Chamber of Peers, were introduced, and had the honour of presenting to the King the resolution relative

to the entire abolition of the *droit d'aubaine*, adopted by the Chamber in its sitting of the 30th of January.

Yesterday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Berri gave a dinner to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Spain, Naples, and England, were amongst the distinguished guests.

A fresh commotion has taken place at the College of *Louis-le-Grand*. The aim of this declaration of war is, to obtain pardon for those students who have been denounced by the decree of the Commission of Public Instruction.

The *Antwerp Mercury* states, that the Editor of the *Constitutionalist*, on his return from Brussels on the 29th of Jan. received an order to quit the kingdom, and that his passport was delivered to him by two gendarmes, who have not left him, having orders to accompany him to the frontiers.

The judicial order for the indictment of Cantillon and Marinet, at the Assizes, states, that the former is accused of an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, and the latter of having urged him to the deed.

Last night Viscount de Bethune blew out his brains with a pistol, on the bridge des Invalids. It appears, that he had mounted the parapet, in such a manner as makes it probable he wished to have fallen into the river: but his body remained upon the bridge. He was found dead: the pistol lay at his feet. We have not yet learned the cause of this desperate act.

Petersburg, Jan. 6.—Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Emperor was restored to the anxious wishes of the inhabitants of this capital. On his arrival he received the homages of all the Grand Dignitaries and nobility.

The thaw has again returned, after a few days of very slight frost. It appears that we shall have no winter. This phenomenon is evidently connected with the revolution of the polar ices, which has been observed during the last summer.

Vienna, Jan. 19.—One of the most wealthy bankers of this capital, who enjoyed unlimited credit, and whom public opinion designated as the future head of an important financial administration, had disappeared during several days: yesterday, his body was found in the Danube. It is not known to what cause to attribute this deplorable event.

The departure of their Majesties continued fixed for the 10th of February next, and is asserted, that the Arch-Duke Ferdinand, Prince Royal, will be charged to represent his august father during his absence.

Frankfort, January 10.—A Courier was dispatched to London, with intelligence of the death of the Queen of Wirtemberg. Private letters from Stuttgart attribute the complaint which carried her off, to a walk which her Majesty took, on the 3d of Jan. to the stud near Esslingen, where a pleasure-house has been erected. The weather was then thawing, and the fields through which her Majesty passed were damp. Her feet got wet; but this did not prevent her from afterwards going to the theatre. Feeling, however, a slight shivering come on, she retired before the performance was over. She continued indisposed during the whole of the week, but there was not the least apprehension of danger. Even on the 9th, at half-past seven in the morning, when the King repaired to her chamber to inquire after her health, she said she had passed a good night. But the King had scarcely quitted the room when she was seized with an apoplectic fit. The King was instantly called back; but all consciousness had fled from his consort; and in half an hour, this most amiable and esteemed Princess expired.

An article from Frankfort, states that Lord Clancarty had been attacked by apoplexy, but his Lordship was believed to be in a fair way of recovery.

ASIA.

Dinapoor.—The following extract from a letter dated the 18th instant at Dinapoor, draws a melancholy picture of the mortality prevailing either at that station, or in its immediate vicinity: 'The sickness and deaths here are scarcely credible. There were four funerals in the burying ground at once this morning, and three more are announced for the evening.' We are sorry likewise to observe that an admiring mortality has, at intervals, manifested itself on board the shipping during their passages up and down the river.

In a letter which appeared in the India Gazette of Monday last, signed James Loch, Commander of the Liverpool ship Mary, he states, that having left England on the 10th of February, that vessel had taken her Pilot on board on the 19th of the present month, at which period out of a complement of thirty-five men, he congratulated himself that not one had been on the sick list during the whole voyage. Immediately however after passing Diamond Harbour, the most terrible sickness commenced. On the 22d, a stout healthy lad dropped down in convulsions and expired in a few minutes. The Boatswain, whom he describes to have been the best man in the ship, was taken ill about an hour afterwards, and expired after vomiting two or three times, in less than twenty minutes. In short, before the expiration of that fatal day, the Mary had eleven men sick in their hammocks, and five corpses ready for their graves. After turning the reach where this sickness first commenced, a fresh breeze springing up the distemper appears to have abated.*

Luckipore.—Extract of a letter dated Luckipore, the 10th of June: 'On the 29th of last month this part of the country was visited with a dreadful storm, and inundation, more violent than we remember for many years—equally severe, if not surpassing, the Hurricane, that happened at Noacolly, and Chittagong, on the 11th of May, 1814.

'Along the Banks of the Megna, from Dusparrah, and the Charra Luckipore Islands, to Narraingunge, and Beek-rampore, the losses are inconceivable.—Houses blown down, and trees torn up by the roots in all directions, and you will be surprized to hear, that many of the Hindoo huts, on the banks of the river, from the violence of the wind and rain, have also tumbled down.

'On the Churs, and in many other situations, the water rose from five to six feet higher than any spring-tide—from this inundation, many of the natives have lost their lives, and great numbers of cattle have been drowned.—At present, many loaded boats are lying high and dry in the fields, tied to trees, and they cannot be got off till the height of the rains, in the latter end of July, or middle of August.—At the Narraingunge Bazar, I understand the damage done in boats is very considerable, and indeed, the country has suffered so much, that it will take many years before the losses can be replaced.'

Dacca.—Extract of a letter, from Dacca, dated the 9th June: 'We had a most violent hurricane, in Dacca too, equally severe. All the chopper and many puckah houses, came to the ground; boats lost out of number, as also many lives.—Indeed I do not recollect ever in my life, any thing half so so severe; it continued for 3½ hours—the river rose in my nullah, at Ramchanderdee, in the night 3 cubits,—and by 12 at noon, all went down again.' [Mirror.

Calcutta.—The Hindoo Holiday of the Rhut Jatra, which took place on Thursday last, was not unproductive of mischief, altho' no notice appears to have been taken of it in the public Papers. Amongst several serious accidents stated to have occurred on that day, we have heard of two melancholy cases. A young Bramin, nephew to the proprietor of a Rhut,

at Puttuldungah, was urged to take an active part in the cause of his religion, and fell a victim to his zeal. He was accidentally thrown down by the crowd, and the Rhut went over him. It is reported that his arm and leg were broken, and his ribs and head materially injured. He was taken to the Hospital, where he expired the following day. The second case happened in the Bow Bazar street. A seller of pots in the Bazar, led by curiosity, approached too near the front of a Rhut which was passing by; he fell down and the Rhut went over him, breaking his leg and otherwise seriously wounding him: hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery. His mother, it seems, was present, and became frantic on the occasion. A boy was thrown down, but being in the center of the Rhut, it passed over him without inflicting the slightest injury;—he got up and ran away from his danger as fast as possible. [Times.

Fine Climate.

To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

SIR,

Your readers will be able to form a tolerably accurate judgement of the climate upon the Nilgerry Mountains, during one of the hottest periods of the year, from the enclosed Register of the Thermometer for part of the month of May. From the want of rain, this has been an unusually hot season on the mountains, and I may observe that no pains were taken to place the Thermometer in a cool place, it being for many days under a slight Pandal made with the branches of trees, and through which the sun was perceptible.

Fever has been raging throughout the low country of Coimbatore, during the last four months, whilst this region of mountains has been quite free from its influence. It is perhaps the only spot in the south of India that has entirely escaped the ravages of the Cholera.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

State of the Thermometer on the Nilgerry Mountains, from the 8th to the 25th of May 1819.

	G A. M.	8	12	3	6
May 8		73	71	61	60
9	58	60	70½	70	66
10	58½	62	70	69½	66
11	59½	65	71	71½	66
12	59	64	71	*71	66
13	56	63	74	74	66
14	62	66	72	74	69
15	60	a 64	b 72	c 64	
16		d 67	e 72	f 73	
17	47	69	74	72	66
18	54	67	72		67
19	56	64	g 72	h 72	64
20	56	64	72	70	65
21	54	60	i 72	k 66	64
22	54	64	l 72	68	64
23	59	64	m 68	68	64
24	57	64	68	70	64
25	56	64			
26	56	68	67	68	64

* 76 in the Sun.

a 74 in the Sun—b 80 in the Sun—c 82 in the Sun.

d 77 in the Sun—e 80 in the Sun—f 78 in the Sun.

g 82 in the Sun—h 88 in the Sun—i 82 in the Sun.

k 71 in the Sun—l 82 in the Sun—m 74 in the Sun.

* We have heard it insinuated that this Letter is a mere fiction, intended to quiz Dr. Tytler. If so, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be both ridiculous and criminal, as being calculated to alarm and deceive the community.—Ed.

Indian Army.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Understanding that the old reports of *New Regiments*, or a new organization of the Native Infantry, are again revived, permit me, through the medium of your widely-circulated Journal, to offer a few remarks that may not prove altogether uninteresting to your military readers, of whom, from the fullness of your details on military subjects, you have no doubt a large portion.

Of the following Plans, it may be right to notice, that the first is according to our present system; the second is agreeably to one proposed from home in 1814; the third is supposed to be that submitted in reply, and the fourth may be considered as a new one:—

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
<i>A Regt. of 2 Batts.</i>	<i>A Regt. of 1 Batt.</i>	<i>A Regt. of 1 Batt.</i>	<i>A Regt. of 1 Batt.</i>
1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.	1 Colonel.
2 Lieut. Cols.	1 Lieut. Col.	2 Lieut. Cols.	1 Lieut. Col.
2 Majors.	1 Major.	2 Majors.	2 Majors.
8 Captains.	10 Captains.	10 Captains.	10 Captains.
22 Lieutenants.	14 Lieutenants.	14 Lieutenants.	14 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.	7 Ensigns.	7 Ensigns.	7 Ensigns.
45 Total 2 Batts.	34 Total 1 Batt.	36 Total 1 Batt.	35 Total 1 Batt.
20 Subadars.	10 Subadars.	10 Subadars.	5 Subadars.
20 Jemadars.	10 Jemadars.	10 Jemadars.	10 Jemadars.
100 Havildars.	60 Havildars.	60 Havildars.	60 Havildars.
100 Naicks.	60 Naicks.	60 Naicks.	60 Naicks.
40 Drummers.	20 Drummers.	20 Drummers.	20 Drummers.
1600 Sepoys.	1200 Sepoys.	1200 Sepoys.	1200 Sepoys.

Forty Regiments, according to Nos. 2, 3, or 4, would give an Army of forty-eight thousand Sepoys, which is the exact strength of our thirty Regiments on the present system, No 1.

The third plan would produce a yearly saving of about 14,400 rupees, and the fourth, 444,000 rupees per annum.

The present arrangement is exceedingly defective, on account of the great scarcity of European Officers present with each Corps, and without a sufficiency of which, a Native Battalion will ever be found of little use in the day of battle.

In respect to No. 2, it cannot be supposed that such a formation could ever take place. Promotion is now slow enough, but what would it be then? If an Officer now gets his majority in two and twenty years, he would hereafter be at least thirty years; no wonder therefore, that plan was rejected, as altogether incompatible with the interests of the Army.

Regarding No. 3, no one can hesitate in allowing it would nearly double the number of European Officers present with each Corps, and would consequently be the greatest possible improvement. And although the sum saved would be small, it is satisfactory to know that it would be a saving, rather than an additional expense.

With reference to No. 4, it may be sufficient to observe, that it differs little from the preceding one, there being only one Lieutenant Colonel and five Subadars less to each Corps. It is supposed that Regiments so formed, might not feel that decrease, provided all Staff Lieutenant Colonels were considered as Non-Effective for the time being, and promotions made in their room; and as to the reduction in Native Officers, it will be found that in 1796, they were reduced one-half, and might, on the increase of European Officers be allowed to fall off to the number proposed.

But in any augmentation that may hereafter take place, whether according to the present, or a new organization of our Native Infantry, it may be prudent to enquire how far it will be advisable to increase the number of Marine Corps? It is a

well known fact, that the climate of our Lower Provinces is injurious to the constitutions of our Up-country Soldiers. And it is equally true, that the Bengal Government, in cases of emergency, is forced to call for Volunteers from our most distant provinces, in consequence of the limited number of Troops at its command for foreign service; whereas, if a considerable increase took place in the number of Marine Battalions, both those inconveniences would be remedied, and an evil of far greater moment obviated; namely the distribution of Volunteers on their return from foreign service amongst the Regular Corps.

There are other circumstances of comparatively trifling importance, that might perhaps be worthy of consideration, if the Infantry is to be *new organized*; such as the inutility of a Second Grenadier Company, and the inconvenience arising out of the Light Infantry being placed and numbered in the situation of what ought to be the First Company. A better opportunity could not offer for forming Rifle, or Light Infantry Battalions, the utility of which cannot in the present times be doubted.

If therefore, considered in regard to the efficiency of our Army, in respect to foreign invasion, or internal commotions, "or to the natural progress of the human mind, all which have undoubtedly a tendency to advance that period, when our Native Soldiers will be inspired with more aspiring views," the proposed new organization of our Native Infantry will be worthy of the enlightened policy of our present Government; inasmuch as it will certainly be found eminently calculated to promote the efficiency of our Army and to meet every exigency of the State.

On the River Ganges, near Buxar, }
June 4, 1819.

MILES.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Lords Grenville and Yarborough took the oaths and their seats.

The Duke of Wellington presented a Petition from the Guild of Merchants of Dublin, praying their Lordships not to comply with the claims of the Catholics; but to maintain the Protestant Religion inviolate.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord Sidmouth presented a Petition from the Earl of Mountnorris, claiming the title of Earl of Anglesea. His Lordship moved that the Petition be referred to a Committee of Privileges.—Ordered.

Lord Kenyon gave notice, that on Friday next he would move the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the Children employed in the Cotton Manufactories.

On the motion of Lord Shaftesbury it was ordered, that no Petitions for the Private Bills be received after the 4th of March, and no Reports on the same after the 8th April—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Madocks brought in a Bill for extending the operations of the Game Laws to Wales.

Mr. Curwen said, that the present Game Laws were oppressive in the extreme, and threw an enormous degree of power into the hands of certain individuals. He knew an instance of a man who had been convicted in penalties amounting to 1000l., and being unable to pay so large a sum, he had been thrown into prison, nor was there any prospect of his ever being released. The present state of the laws was the more to be deprecated, because, as the Game Act now stood, the Crown had no power to interpose a remedy. He understood that a Committee was soon to be appointed to examine the Criminal Laws, and he sincerely hoped that they would extend their inquiries to the Game Laws.—Read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Sir Francis Burdett presented a Petition from several of the Electors of Westminster, against the Westminster Hastings Bill.—Laid on the table.

Society of Arts.

BANK NOTES.

On Wednesday the 3rd of February 1819, a very numerous meeting of the Members of the Society took place in the Adelphi, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee of Polite Arts, relative to the different plans which had been presented to the Society, for improved methods of making Bank-notes, and for the transaction of other business.

Dr. Powell, M. D. and Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Report was read. It slightly touched upon the existing evils arising from the facility with which forgeries are committed. It may be necessary to state, that the Report on a former night contained some comments upon the conduct of the Bank, in which that Establishment was accused of having shown a most culpable negligence, in not having taken steps for the prevention of the crime; but, on the contrary of having depended upon the severity of the penal laws. Those comments were erased upon the recommitment of the Report. The amended Report contained certain plans, consisting, as we could collect, of superior engravings by eminent artists, of engravings of a very peculiar description by Indians of such mathematical exactness as wholly to exceed the artist's skill in linear varieties, and of printing with diamond type, an imitation of which type would present insurmountable difficulties, the expense being prodigious, the skill first-rate, and the length of time necessary for finishing a font of type for the purpose several months. It recommended a combination of engraving and printing, thus rendering necessary a union between the engravers and printers, as the most probable means of securing detection, in the event of imitation. In order to obviate the objection of expence, so likely to be felt by the Bank, it was proposed, in consequence of the opinions of the first artists on the subject, that steel plates should be used instead of copper. Copper-plates, it was stated, were not capable of striking off more than 60,000 impressions each, and the expence of the plates amounted to a considerable sum, the estimate of the number struck off every day at the Bank being 30,000. Steel, by being softened, would take the engraving, after which it should be case-hardened, and by this process each plate would be capable of impressing an infinite number. To prove the practicability of this plan of substituting steel for copper, the practice at the Banks in the United States was quoted, and several American Bank-notes were exhibited to the Committee and respectable evidence heard by them.

Mr. Smith lamented much that the Report had been considerably weakened by the late alterations upon the recommitment; but for the sake of public utility, which the Report, even as it then stood, was calculated to advance, he would propose its adoption.

Mr. Jago coincided in the same view.

There was some opposition made to the Report by Members, who, however, did not vote against its adoption; but on a subsequent motion made by the same gentleman, to have the Report printed, and inserted in the volume of Transactions of the Society, and to have a copy sent to the Commissioners, whose Report has already given so much satisfaction to the public mind, a number most strenuously opposed it, principally upon the ground that the Report was theoretical, instead of being grounded on real practical knowledge. This was flatly denied by the approvers of the Report, who stated, that it was founded on the testimony of the first-rate artists, the names of some of whom were mentioned in the Report, and the minutes of evidence were referred to, from which it appeared that the plan was built upon the solid foundation of experiment, or practical knowledge, except in the instances of the type, which it would require many months to put to the trial.

Question being loudly called for, the motion was put, and carried by a great majority.

Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 24, 1819.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Billings, lately attached to His Majesty's 59th Regiment, is appointed to the Detachment of King's Troops proceeding to the Upper Provinces under the Command of Major Brooke. Lieutenant Irvine, of Engineers, is appointed Adjutant to the Battalion of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join it at Allahabad with all convenient expedition.

Ensign Hughes, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, having furnished satisfactory testimonials of his industry and attention to study, as well as of his attention to his duty, and the general correctness of his conduct, the Commander in Chief is pleased to grant him two Months leave of absence, from this date, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of undergoing the examination prescribed in the Regulations of Government, previous to his admission in the College of Fort William.

At a native General Court Martial assembled at Cuttack on Tuesday the 11th day of March 1819, Seeta Ram Panre, Havildar in the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

"Seeta Ram Panre, Havildar, Burdwan Provincial Battalion, confined by me on the following Charges, viz.

1st. For disobedience of my orders on the morning of the 29th March 1819, in not quitting my presence, when ordered so to do, before all my office people, and for expressing himself in a disrespectful manner in an unbecoming attitude, when ordered a second time to do so.

2d. For mutinous and insubordinate conduct, in holding up his arm before a crowd of people, amongst them many Sipahs of the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, and shaking his fist in my face in a menacing attitude, and using the following threatening expressions to me his immediate Commanding Officer, or words to that effect, 'I will bring you before a Grand Jury in Calcutta.'

3d. For mutinous and insubordinate conduct, in again shaking his fist in my face upon ordering him into confinement, and uttering the same expressions, viz. 'I will bring you before a Grand Jury in Calcutta,' or words to that effect, and in the same menacing attitude.

4th. For uttering most improper language on being placed in the Guard, thereby shewing a dangerous example to the Sipahs of the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, and of which he was a Havildar, and in breach of the Articles of War."

(Signed)

E. R. BROUGHTON,

Capt. 9th R. N. I. Supgt. Juggernaut New Road.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence—"The Court Having attentively considered the Evidence of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence and the Evidence adduced by him in support of it, are of opinion that the Prisoner Seeta Ram Panre, Havildar in the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, is Guilty on the 1st Charge, of disobedience of orders, in not having immediately quitted the room when ordered to do so, and of conducting himself disrespectfully towards Captain Broughton, both in his language and attitude, while in the room.

On the 2d Charge, the Court acquit the Prisoner of mutinous conduct, but find him Guilty of insubordinate conduct in holding up his arm before a crowd of people and shaking his fist at Captain Broughton, and tell him in a threatening manner that he would bring him before a Grand Jury in Calcutta, or words to that effect.

On the 3d Charge, the Court acquit the Prisoner of mutinous conduct, but find him Guilty of insubordinate conduct in shaking his fist at Captain Broughton, after being ordered into confinement, and uttering the same expressions, viz. 'I will bring you before a Grand Jury in Calcutta,' or words to that effect.

On the 4th Charge, the Court are of opinion that the Prisoner is Guilty of uttering improper language, while in confinement in the Guard.

The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of so much of the Charges alleged against him, and such conduct being subversive of Military discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War, they do Sentence the prisoner Seeta Ram Panre, Havildar in the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, to be reduced to the Ranks, and is hereby sentenced accordingly."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief:

The Commander in Chief regrets that he could not without injury to discipline comply with the Court's recommendation for a remission of the Sentence. All that presented itself in extenuation of the Prisoner's insolent demeanour has evidently been taken into consideration (and justly so) by the Court, or a far different judgment would have been passed; The Commander in Chief concurs in the allowance made for the Prisoner's irritation, under what he deemed unjustifiable insult received from Captain Broughton, whose conduct on the occasion is hereby marked with his Lordship's serious reprehension: But the Commander in Chief regards the Sentence as referring to that period in the Prisoner's behaviour which was antecedent to any provocation, and as the Prisoner's tone and manner appear to have been at that time decidedly insubordinate and disrespectful, the penalty is lenient as applied exclusively to that part of the transaction.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Arty.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
30 L'Adelle	French	J. Duplessix	Bourbon	May 21

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

(None)

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
7 Palmers	British	E. C. Kemp	Calcutta	May 16
9 Lord Cochrane	British	J. M. Ardie	Bombay	June 1

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

June. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
6 Blenheim	British	W. Shirley	Calcutta
7 Emma	British	H. Baumgardt	Calcutta
10 Lord Cochrane	British	J. M. Ardie	Calcutta

Nautical Notices.

The ship Europe, Captain Ashton, which left this port in December last, and touched at Madras, was spoke by the Windsor on the 26th of March, in lat. 2° N. and lon. 20° W. on her homeward bound voyage. The Lady of Colonel Cumberlege had died in child-birth on the voyage; but the rest of the Passengers, with the Children on board, were all well.

The ship Charlotte, Captain S. Stevenson, from Bombay the 20th of April, reached Penang on the 28th of May.

The ship Briton, Captain Dobson, from Calcutta, arrived in the Downs on the 19th of February.

The following ships, which are daily expected at their respective destinations, left England at the same time with the Waterloo. Their Passengers appear below.

For St. Helena, Bombay, and China—Bombay, Captain A. Hamilton; Herefordshire, Captain W. Hope.

For Bengal and China—Atlas, Captain C. O. Mayne; Streatham, Captain T. Haviside.

List of Free Traders, with their average freight of Tonnage, taken up by the Committee at the East India House.

Dest.	Ships	Rate of Freight	Owners
Bengal	Kingston	£11 15 0	N. Parker
	Hoogley	12 15 0	Buckles
	Princess Charlotte	12 15 0	Ditto
	Fame	12 15 0	Dowson
	Almorah	13 10 0	Boyd
	Abberton	13 12 9	Bawtree
Bombay	Marquis of Hastings	11 5 0	Lyall
	York	12 5 0	Blanshard
	Barroasa	12 0 0	Buckles
Madras	Catharine	11 19 9	Blanshard

Passengers.

Passengers on board the H. C.'s ship Bombay.

For St. Helena—Sir M. W. Doveton, and Miss J. Lowden.

On the Herefordshire.

For Bombay—Mr. Parr, Cadet; Mr. More, Cadet; Mr. Bridges.

For St. Helena—Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor.

On the Atlas.

For Bengal—Mr. Okedon, Writer; Mr. Reshworth; Mr. Partridge; Mrs. Stewart; Messrs. Dunbar, Dyke, George, and Poole, Cadets.

On the Streatham.

For Bengal—Mr. Walker; Miss Walker; Miss Patten; Miss Evans; Mr. Louis, Cadet.

Passengers arrived at Bombay on the Vansittart.

Major N. Wilson, 17th Dragoons; Cornet Francoart, 13th Dragoons; Lieutenant Rybot, 2d Bombay Native Cavalry; Mr. H. Glass, Writer; Mr. W. S. Boyd, Writer; Mr. Bruce Seton, Cadet; Mr. J. C. Peyton, Cadet; Mr. H. C. Johnston, Cadet; Mr. P. Sanderson, Cadet; Mr. J. Bartlett, Cadet; Mr. D. Smith, Free Mariner; Mr. A. Corstopham, Free Mariner.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

- June 21. At Calcutta, the Lady of M. T. Stephens, Esq. of a Daughter.
 21. At Calcutta, the Lady of J. Tiver, Esq. of Twin Girls.
 21. At Chittagong, the Lady of Henry Walters, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.
 26. At Garden Reach, the Lady of W. E. Rees, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

- May 25. At Hyderabad, Master Robert Lloyd, aged 9 years.
 28. At Trichinopoly, Helen Maria, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Valentine, aged 1 month and 15 days.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

In September, at Bath, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel W. Comyn, of the Bengal Establishment, of a Son.

EUROPE DEATHS.

In January, the Lady of Major General A. Kyd.

Commercial Reports.

The London Courier, of the 8th of February, contains the following paragraph:—

A Correspondent states, that owing to the low price of Bengal Cotton Wool, and the rapid improvements in machinery, our manufactures at Manchester and Glasgow are enabled to supply the East India market with the inferior descriptions of Cotton cloths at a cheaper rate than the Asiatic natives themselves; and that immense shipments of the manufactured article will probably be made to that quarter during the present year; so that, while a few of our East India merchants are suffering a temporary inconvenience from the low price of the raw material, thousands of the industrious poor are maintained, and the arts of the British Empire raised to the highest pitch. Other articles of East India growth, he adds, such as spices, are even lower than the raw Cotton; and, as the best proof of this, nearly 100,000 lbs. of nutmegs and cloves alone have been re-shipped within the last two months for the Indian market; and are considered likely to pay the parties concerned a very considerable profit after all deductions of freight, &c. are paid.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	JULY 1819.	SELL
0 Ru. 9 As.	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Ru. 13 As

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA	[DRAW
2s 6d	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupee,	2s 7d
	On Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Rs.	
	On Madras, 30 Days sight, per 100 St. Pa. Sa. Rs.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	....	Sicca Rupees 205-8 to 205-12	per 100
Zechins,	....	ditto	ditto
Venetians,	....	ditto	ditto
German Crowns,	....	ditto	ditto
Star Pagodas,	....	ditto	ditto

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

MORNING, 9h. 48m. | EVENING, 4h. 12m.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.